450 ^MILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND EEFOEMER

he defended Orsini or other conspirators, or of the many journalists or politicians arraigned during the Second Empire. The same may be said of Joly, who defended Henri Eochefort; of Gambetta when he defended Delescluze, and of many others. Occasionally a present in kind be accepted by counsel; and from a few words once let fall, the writer thinks that Maitre Labor! may have been eventually persuaded to accept the titledeed of little property which several of those indebted for thought of purchasing and presenting to him. At the suit of Zola and his fellow-defendant nearly hundred witnesses ministers. officers. deputies, senators, diplomatists, authors, journalists, handwriting experts, others — were summoned to appear at the approaching trial: but great efforts were made to prevent many Directly the jury-roll was issued, the names and addresses of those who might have to pronounce on the case were published by "Le Petit Journal" and other scurrilous prints: and numerous threatening letters were sent to intimating that vengeance would follow if should dare to acquit "the Italian." Moreover the Nationalist and Clerical leaders prepared for demonstrations on large a scale. A kind employment office of was established the on boulevards, where hirelings were engaged at the rate of five

francs a day or two francs an evening to shout "Vive $\,$

rarm49,""A bas les Juifs," and "Conspuez Zola!"

These men met with little or no interference from the authorities,

who contented themselves with massing police and municipal guards in and around the Palais de Justice.

The trial began on February 7, The Assize Court was crowded, Nationalists and anti-Semites preponderating